## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE ) 12-MDL-2323-AB
PLAYERS' CONCUSSION INJURY )
LITIGATION )

Kevin Turner and Shawn Wooden, ) Philadelphia, PA on behalf of themselves and ) August 14, 2018 others similarly situated, )

Plaintiffs, )

Vs. )

National Football League and )
NFL Properties, LLC, successor-in-interest to )
NFL Properties, Inc., )

Defendants. )

TRANSCRIPT OF FUNDER'S CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANITA B. BRODY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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(The following was heard at 10:39 a.m.)

THE COURT: I've designated this as a funder's conference and I will introduce some of the principals who are here that will be presenting. Gene Locks, who's class counsel; Jo-Ann Verrier, who is my Special Master; Andrew Oxenreiter, who is from BrownGreer who's representing the Administrator; and Terri Benedetto, who's co-class counsel.

All right, Mr. Locks, why don't you tell us where you -- how far you've gotten and tell me -- give me some background.

MR. LOCKS: Okay. Your Honor, of course for the record, my name is Gene Locks. I am one of the class counsel and I was asked to do some research on behalf of the Court as to the nature and extent of funding transactions among the class.

As a background, I have been able to ascertain there are somewhere slightly more than 20, maybe as many as 25 or 4 funders who have made some type of financial transactions with players. I have talked to almost every one. There are one or two names that I've just recently learned.

What I've learned so far among the group that I've spoken to which exceeds 20 -- 22 funders, there are approximately 500 or plus funding transactions with players. There's a certain amount of difficulty in computing that because in some situations, one funder and another funder

participate, but at least -- at least more than 500 players have some type of funding transaction.

Approximately 150 of those transactions are not assignment transactions as defined in the -- by the Court and the settlement agreement, but they are loans that are not technically assignments.

Most of these occurred after final approval of the settlement and that's common, not unusual in mass torts in anticipation of the distribution of funds to players. Most of the funders -- and I know of none in this room -- that are not reputable business people in what they do.

There are some funders that I don't know who have at different times in collaboration with some attorneys occasionally who have made certain types of transactions which I'm not able to track, but the folks here have made, in their minds, legitimate financial transactions.

However, most of the funders were pretty misinformed about the procedure and the process in how the settlement was going to distribute funds. They were not well informed as to who may or may not get a monetary award.

They were misled by some less than candid attorneys on behalf of attempting to market and there were a number of transactions by certain attorneys suggesting to certain funders that A, B and C might happen or how they would get marketing for the funder, as well as for themselves, to get

1 clients.

THE COURT: Have they taken any -- as far as you know, have they taken any action against lawyers whom they believe have misled them? Do you -- are you aware of that?

MR. LOCKS: At the present moment I am not aware of any of the funders in this room actually taking any action against any -- shall I say incomplete or perhaps -- well, let me just use the word "incomplete" information from the source.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOCKS: I believe, and interestingly, many of these funders have less than complete records as to whether or not the people they've written checks to have lawyers or which lawyers because there have been a number of players who moved from one lawyer to another lawyer to another lawyer.

Most of these funders do not even know how in the process of monetary awards that they would get notice or to be aware that they had the possibility of collecting from the player because they didn't -- sometimes the player wouldn't inform them and sometimes --

THE COURT: Well, lots of the lawyers signed.

MR. LOCKS: I know, and lots of the times that lawyer who signed no longer represents that player and that player doesn't know who he got the funding from and there were occasions where literally the funder had no idea that a player got an award and couldn't find the lawyer, and there are

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examples that I've learned from each of the different funders that -- a little bit of a sad commentary on some of the behavior of some people in the system. But in any event, they were not deliberately misled all the time, but they were occasionally.

And because some of those attorneys used funding for marketing purposes, again, they would come to a player and say I can get you some funding, you should come to me as the attorney, and then the funder would know the history or maybe not know the history, but there's clear -- in many instances there were people who were not forthright to the funder or the player.

Now, at some times, lawyers who -- well, I'll call a little more candid and a little more informed -- had to respond to pressures from the players who had been solicited by funders -- not funders, by other lawyers that you come to me and I'll get you money and so on.

I want to make it clear though that in many instances, the need of the player and the advancement of funds provided liquidity and benefits to the player because he might have had an IRS claim to pay, he might have had in some instances a -- support liens to pay, he might have had mortgage payments to pay and there were legitimate reasons for many of these transactions because of the need of the players. And I can probably give a lot more examples than what I just

1 told you, but those are common.

Now in the actual experience so far, approximately 30 or so -- it's a little less, a little more -- changes every month. Monetary awards have been issued to players who have funding arrangements and they have been precessed by BrownGreer and many of the transactions have been repaid, some with recision, some with being loans and not prohibited transactions.

But, there have been some problems and there will continue to be some problems without some of the recommendations that I think I am going to make today concerning how it should be processed and handled in the future.

Now, I want to make it clear, I represent players and as class counsel my first duty and responsibility I believe is to the players. And the proposals that I'm making I believe are to the benefit of the players.

I believe it in the sense that whatever the financial transaction, they will get some type of discount or substantial compromise of whatever papers they've signed under the proposal that I'm going -- I'm going to recommend.

They avoid -- the player will avoid the litigation risk. Under the present system the risk of a funder to go after the player legally in some form or fashion is a risk for dispute resolution, and the player will have an opportunity if

he doesn't like this proposal to object at the end of the day, and at least that's kind of better than it is right now.

As to the funders, I believe this is very helpful.

Number one, the suggestion is that they will get notice, which they don't always get right now. They have a method internally for dispute resolution without having to chase or go around in the proposal that we're making.

They have an ability -- not they have an ability -- there is built in a distribution protection wherein if there's a dispute, the money is not paid to the player but the money is retained by BrownGreer until there's a resolution of the dispute.

There's no more problem which has occurred at the moment in the recision transaction or two where money was paid to the player because there was no recision and never got paid to the funder. Your Honor has certainly seen at least one of those in front of her and hopefully under this --

THE COURT: I believe that was retained by BrownGreer.

MR. LOCKS: At that time. But there's another one where it was not retained by BrownGreer and the player -- the player received the money and the funder had to chase the player. And the proposal that I'm making and the declaration and the protocol that will be handled by BrownGreer will hopefully prevent the need for any of that and any involvement

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with the Court having to decide the disputes.

Now, I'll go through that in a -- in a minute or two when I talk about the actual proposal. From the administration point of view, it's going to be much simpler. They won't have to do some of the things they're trying -they're doing now to ascertain how and what to be involved in the funding.

It will be presented in a way where they don't have to read 40 different funding agreements to try to see what the language is to try to see whether it's a prohibited assignment or the terms and circumstances.

They will already know under the proposal that soand-so has a transaction, player with a funder and they don't have to re-read documents. They won't have any essentially involvement in the interpretation of the documents because they will either have been approved or not with the proposal that we're making.

As far as any issue from the administration point of view that doesn't get resolved, the procedure (inaudible) the ball to the Special Master and the Special Master will resolve the dispute.

And in my view, 99 percent of the dispute between the player and the funder under my proposal is simply going to be calculation of how much interest it is -- saying it's 30 months or 22 months or something in a mechanical thing. It's

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not going to have to go into the legal issues. Now lastly, from the Court's point of view, you

should have no litigation with funders and players anymore.

THE COURT: Well, I'll always have the ones that didn't --

MR. LOCKS: You always have the ones that may arise to a certain level, but generally almost you're not going to have to be involved except in very unusual circumstances.

THE COURT: Well, the one thing that you haven't said which I'm sure that you'll understand and I think everybody in this courtroom understands is that I may have to impose a settlement if people are not taking a settlement and not -- and I --

MR. LOCKS: Yes.

THE COURT: -- that's something that I've very seriously considered and I think I've tipped my hand on that.

MR. LOCKS: Yeah, well --

THE COURT: So that's down the pike.

MR. LOCKS: Hopefully it won't have to be utilized very often.

THE COURT: Okay, good.

MR. LOCKS: Now, essentially there are certain documents that have been submitted to all the funder here except one or two that I overlooked. There's a document -the most important one, which is a Declaration of Consent to 1 Substitution.

THE COURT: And would you like to make this part of the record or would you rather not?

MR. LOCKS: Your Honor, these --

THE COURT: I'll bow to your --

MR. LOCKS: -- these are hopefully 98 percent drafts --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOCKS: -- and there will be a little more editing. They are official documents that will be filed with BrownGreer, the claims administrator.

THE COURT: Okay, good.

MR. LOCKS: But in effect, a funder who signs this declaration is in effect converting their assignment transactions voluntarily to 10 percent loans.

Under the agreement, under this draft, they will submit to BrownGreer a list of all of the players who they have advanced monies to and the amounts and the dates, and BrownGreer will be able to put that into their system so that when and if some of those players are lucky enough to get a monetary award, that funder will get notice.

And therefore at that point, he will have the opportunity to have this 10 percent loan transaction, which is the substitution of the assignments that have been prohibited, paid and taken care of.

He will -- they will of course get a release. Their release will also be the equivalent of a termination statement of all prior documents and they'll get a release from the player and the player of course will get a release from them and all of the prior documents are going to be history because of that release, which will be filed with BrownGreer who will then pay what's called the resolution amount, which is the money advance plus 10 percent from the date of the transaction.

The resolution amount will obviously change over the course of time as the 10 percent grows -- you know, if it's a year from now or six months or whatever.

From the BrownGreer point of view, there is a proposal which is internal which is called a Third-party Funding Resolution Protocol, and that essentially will tell how BrownGreer will implement the substitution agreements and this has been gone over with BrownGreer and the Special Master.

We have attempted to make it a convenient and streamlined document. It may very well become a rule and regulation under the manner in which dissemination of information goes out from the Trust, or it may just be an internal method of working, and that's subject to their recommendation when it's done. But it clearly allows the third-party funder who participates in the resolution protocol

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to get notice when and if one of their borrowers gets money.

THE COURT: I assume that this has been given to Ms. Benedetto?

MR. LOCKS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOCKS: And -- and of course the Special Master and Mr. Oxenreiter and everybody else there. We've gone over it, it is something that they believe and I believe makes their life simpler, that it will be not something that will be adversarial, except it does provide for what happens if in fact there is a dispute with the player over the actual quantity of the amount that should be paid.

The protocol will label each player with the name of the funder, so when the player gets his award the funder's name will be there and BrownGreer will have that and notify them.

Now, if in fact -- and this is a rather significant one -- well I'm not there yet -- the payments made to the funder as I pointed out before, will have to have a termination and release so that the player and the funder are ending any possible involvement going forward.

But, it's possible that they don't come to an agreement on what the resolution amount might be between the funder and the player, or the biggest concern of funders and a justifiable concern is that suppose the player says I don't

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THE COURT: Okay.

care what you've done, I don't -- I don't want to participate.

Well, under those circumstances all I can say, Judge, is if the player is silly enough or his lawyer's silly enough not to recommend this compromise on the substitution agreement of the prohibited assignments, I don't think much of the lawyer or the player's ability but they're entitled to do that.

And then the funder unfortunately is exactly where he is today, he's got somebody who doesn't pay him and he has to do whatever he thinks he has to do. I do not think that will happen very often, if at all.

I've had discussions among members of the plaintiff bar of what they would recommend to their players if these declaration of substitution and 10 percent interest is paid as a loan, what they would recommend to their players.

And I have gotten unanimous consent from everyone I've talked to, at least half fo them who filed reports to the Court when you asked for them -- Alex, I'm looking at you, I can't remember when they were asked for but we had to give them to the Court. But most of them are in support and will recommend to their players that they go along.

THE COURT: Did you speak with -- did you speak with Ms. Benedetto about this?

MR. LOCKS: Oh, absolutely.

MR. LOCKS: Now, if there's not an agreement on the resolution amount that's been offered, then it will go to the Special Master and they'll calculate what the agreement says. I think it as good a solution as can be made.

I think it will work in everyone's self-interest -in everyone's interest, even including if you have a selfinterest that you think is different than somebody else's. I
believe of the 22 funders that I've spoken to, 19 or 18
depending on interpretation, have presently prohibited
assignments under Your Honor's ruling.

At least six or eight of those funders have agreed with this proposal and signed or are willing to sign the draft protocol. Even though it's 99 percent complete, there's a couple wrinkles. I believe six or so more of those funders, after they sort through this a little more, will probably sign.

Preliminary conversations seemed to be that way.

Apparently there are three or four funders who have appealed the award and I can't speak for them, their lawyer's here, I don't talk to their funders, but I don't know what they're going to do.

Of the other three or four, they have loan transactions, not assignments. But, if their loan transactions are not acceptable, they have the option if they want to join this protocol with their loan and accept 10

1 percent.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOCKS: If they don't, they can -- whatever.

THE COURT: Well, of course you know there is an industry -- and I'll say this in open court -- I -- it would seem to me and I certainly can't speak for the loan -- the lenders, but there seems to be -- it seems to me that there is a real industry interest in seeing that this is resolved amicably and that this would be helpful to the industry because the alternative is certainly my imposing upon it -- upon everyone.

And I think that that is a less valuable and a less helpful resolution for the industry -- I'm talking about the funder industry. I mean, you don't have to comment on that, please.

MR. LOCKS: Well, I endorse that. I completely agree.

THE COURT: I --

MR. LOCKS: I think that it's totally appropriate for compromises to be made and I believe the recommendations I've made are fair and reasonable. And if one funder doesn't think that my recommendation of 10 percent is not fair, God bless, he can do what --

THE COURT: Well, and that might be --

MR. LOCKS: -- he thinks he can do.

THE COURT: -- and that also might be a signal to me 1 2 by a certain number of funders being willing to compromise on this that this is in fact a reasonable resolution if I find 3 4 that it's important for me to -- to impose such a --MR. LOCKS: Your Honor --5 THE COURT: -- such a --6 MR. LOCKS: -- I recommend, because it's up til now 7 not been an opportunity for this Court to see, but I recommend 8 9 the opportunity to allow some of the funders or any -- all of the funders to sit in and -- and you meet them --10 11 THE COURT: I'm going to do just that. 12 MR. LOCKS: -- and you can hear their concerns. Ιf 13 they have more concerns than --14 THE COURT: That will not be on the record. 15 MR. LOCKS: No, no --16 THE COURT: I will do that --17 MR. LOCKS: -- that's fine. THE COURT: -- I will do that in chambers. Yes, 18 19 that's --20 MR. LOCKS: Anyway --21 THE COURT: -- but I certainly -- yes, I appreciate that, I appreciate your looking into this, Mr. Locks, and I 22 23 appreciate your presentation.

MR. LOCKS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, would you like to say

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whom you think I might -- I'd like you to tell me whom you 1 2 think it would be most helpful for me to meet with privately 3 in my chambers at this time. Would you like to tell me which 4 funders you think would be helpful? MR. LOCKS: Sure. I would like to suggest anybody 5 who'd like to, make sure they go back. I would -- since I've 6 talked to some of you a little more extensively than others, I 7 would -- I would recommend --8 9 THE COURT: Okay, I have a sheet of everybody who's 10 here. MR. LOCKS: Yeah. 11 12 THE COURT: I appreciate that. 13 MR. LOCKS: I would recommend Mark, Jeff, Sean, William Bray. I don't know the faces, I know the names of the 14 15 companies that some of the -- that we've had --16 MR. PACCIONE: Cowen & Company, Anthony 17 Paccione --18 MR. LOCKS: Yeah --19 MR. PACCIONE: -- accountant. 20 MR. LOCKS: -- okay. And then --21 THE COURT: I'm going to in the back --MR. LOCKS: Well, I think that the first --22 THE COURT: Gene --23 24 MR. LOCKS: Yes.

THE COURT: -- I'm going to go into the back.

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MR. LOCKS: Yes.

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THE COURT: You can do this out of my hearing --

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MR. LOCKS: Yes, okay.

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THE COURT: -- so that might be helpful. Okay? And

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same with -- well, you're coming back, Terri.

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MS. BENEDETTO: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay, good.

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COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.

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(Off the record)

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THE COURT: What I'm back here on is that I did find

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out -- and I thought I would announce it to everyone so you

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knew that the best estimate as to the total amount that's been  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{S}}$ 

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involved in this is between 90 million and 100 million that --

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in loans.

eventually.

That's my understanding and I was authorized -- Mr.

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Lock said -- said that he's trying to announce that and I -- I

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-- oh, and the people who were in with me saw no objection so

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I just want you to know that. The people who were in with me

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are excused and we'll get -- we'll be back to everybody

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(Matter concluded, 11:32 a.m.)

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\* \* \*

DIANE GALLAGHER

DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING, LLC

CERTIFICATION

I, Diane Gallagher, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

DATE